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masquerading under a trinomial, but which is so distinctly different from *C. ventralis* that there could have been no intergradation for many ages past. *Uta thalassina* Cope, another record from the Cape Region, is interesting because of possible differences of opinion regarding its generic rank (*Petrosaurus*, new genus suggested by Boulenger, 1885). The discovery in 1914 of *Uta mearnsi* Stejneger, from the summit of the Coast Range of the Mexican border, really settled the question, as stated by Stejneger at that time (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1894, p. 369). When we compare this species with the large Cape Region form on the one hand, and with the small typical *Uta* on the other, we find it a close link in size, in scutellation (except for the tail), and even in color pattern. Therefore, *Uta thalassina* must be retained among the *Utas* despite the fact that the scutellation of its tail is unlike that of any other *Uta* known, and more like that of a *Crotaphytus*.

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ANOTHER LONG ISLAND RECORD FOR *AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM* (GREEN).

Three specimens of this salamander were found on August 26, 1917, under old boards along the margin of a small, round pond about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the Hither Plain Life Saving Station at Montauk. All are young, two measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and one $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. Undoubtedly they have developed from larvae of the same season. The largest specimen is heavily marked with bright blue spots of varying size on tail, legs and along the sides of body and head. On the back and underside the spots are more faint and sparse. The ground color is blackish brown. The tail is oval, flattened toward the point. On the smaller specimens the spots are faint and the tail is flatter throughout its length.

The only other Long Island record for *A. jeffersonianum* was obtained at a point about 5 miles east of the present location (see COPEIA No. 8).

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A ONE-LEGGED CRICKET FROG.

On September 23, Cricket Frogs (*Acris gryllus crepitans*), were found abundant along the margins of ponds in the sand dunes between Miller, Indiana and Lake Michigan. The tadpoles of this species were seen in the pond, as were also a few transforming individuals.

One of these Cricket Frogs (head and body 16 mm.), unfortunately not noted until after it had died in a collecting bag, presents a malformation which seems worthy of description. The right leg is absent, and no scar is evident to indicate its recent loss by injury; the skin is normal in both texture and coloration over the area from which the leg should spring. The skin of the abdomen is notably wrinkled toward the missing member. Indeed the whole body posteriorly is twisted toward the right side, so that the left leg, which is of the usual proportions, is forced into a position in which it could fairly effectively perform the normal function of both legs.

The pelvic region, on dissection, shows some interesting features. As just mentioned it is curved toward the right. There is absolutely no trace of a right femur, nor even of the acetabulum and labrum cartilagineum, which are normally well developed in this species. The right face of the pelvis is smooth, and the right arm of the ilium is weak and cartilaginous. The dextral sciatic plexus and nerve are also atrophied.

Whether this monstrosity is the result of a mutation, or of a very early injury can not be stated.

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